The Middletown Transcript.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, EDITOR.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 13, 1877.

It may be refreshing and interesting to our Repulican readers to learn that Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, utterly repudiates the "Mrs." Pinkston outrage stories, and denounces them as wholly false and entirely unworthy of belief.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

FLORIDA.—Since the inauguration of the Democratic State officials all has become quiet, and harmony prevails in all parts of the State. The Congressional Committees have finished their election examinations and returned to Washington, but the result of their labors has not yet been officially made public.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Both Hampton and Chamberlain continue to exercise the governorship of the State, but as the Chamberlain party are without funds and cannot raise any by taxation, while the people readily respond to Hampton's calls for payment of taxes, it is only a question of time—provided, the Washington administration keeps out of it—as to which side will succeed. The Chamberlain usurpation must and will come to an end, and that right soon It wouldn't stand an hour, now, if it was not for the support of the military forces of Gen. Ruger.

LOUISIANA.—The greatest interest has centered in this State, where a very important movement of rather a revolutionary character, took place on Tuesday morning. Gen. Nicholls having been inaugurated as Governor, and feeling that he was fairly elected to that position by a large majority of the legal voters of the State, made a determined effort to take possession of the State offices which were held by the Packard faction. For this purpose he called to his aid the Democratic clubs, and the State militia, who, by his orders, captured all the police stations, the Supreme Court building, and the Arsenal, and beseiged the State House, which was occupied by Packard, his Legislature and his colored militia The stations were surrendered without firing a gun, and at no time during the day was any blood spilled. The Metropolitan telegraph wires were cut by the Nicholls militia, but Packard established communication with United States Marshal Pitkin, at the Custom House, by stationing the U. S. Signal Corps on top of the State House. When the Democrats obtained possession of the Court building they installed their judges in place of the Republican Court. A demand for the surrender of the State House was rejected by Packard, who said he would resist an attack. Subsequently, the leaders of the Nicholls party disclaimed any intention of attacking that building. Early in the afternoon, some one in the crowd fired two pistol shots into the lower story of the State House; three shots were returned from within, and, though no one was wounded, the excitement was intense. At this juncture the Mayor rode up in a carriage and read a proclamation which had been issued by Nicholls, representing the danger of the people collecting in large bodies, and enjoining them to return peacefully to their homes. Part of the crowd dispersed, and the remainder were finally induced to retire by the exertions of Nicholls and Chief of Police Baylon. The Democrats remained masters of the situation last night, about 2,500 White Leaguers patrolling the streets, while another force prevented any one from entering or leaving the State House, or taking any food to those inside. There was no interference by General Ruger during the day. The events in New Orleans were considered at a full cabinet meeting, and, as a result, General Augur was instructed last night to suppress "all unauthorized armed bodies organized and assembling in a manner to threaten the peace of the city." The President, it is stated, will not recognize either party claiming to be the Government.

Since Tuesday matters have remained quiet, and up to Thursday the position of both parties remained without change. Packard keeps cool and depends on the administration to keep him in possession of the government of the State. Both legislatures have been balloting for U. S. Senator, but so far, without effect

LOUISIANA'S LAST REVOLUTION.

Yesterday Louisiana notified the people of the United States of another revolution in the capital and commercial metropolis of that State. It was supported by armed force, but without bloodshed, we are glad to say, at least down to the hour when this is written.

These events call for some review of the condition of affairs in Louisiana in the last four years; but, as preliminary to that, we desire to say that yesterday's proceedings at New Orleans, as far as we can see the facts through the telegraphic narrative, are entirely indefensible on any pretence that they are lawful and orderly; or upon any ground except the open avowal that they *are* revolutionary for the attainment of rights that cannot be secured by due course of law. No other ground will justify the movement of a force of armed men, to install judges and to take possession of courts and the machinery for the administration of justice. When men do take that ground they must expect to take all the consequences of armed revolution, even though no life be lost and no blood be shed.

So much upon that point. It must now be said that the Government of the United States is directly responsible for what occurred yesterday in Louisiana, and for all the events of the same character that have occurred since 1873 At no time, since January of that year has there been a republican form of government in that State, or any but revolutionary government, and of this the Congress of the United States has been fully, if not legally notified Committees of both the Senate and House of Representatives have inquired into the matter, and their reports to the above effect were spread before the two Houses, but no proper or effective action was taken in either House, although there was some approach to action by the House of Representatives in February, 1875, in an irregular way, through what was known as the "Wheeler plan" or "compromise." This, however, was a poor patch upon an edifice that was defective to its very foundation. Congress is bound by the constitution to see that every State has a republican form of government, and, in order that the readers of the LEDGER may understand how entirely Congress has neglected and refused the performance of this duty in the case of Louisiana, we shall refer to a few facts from authority that cannot be successfully disputed.

Just after the State election of 1874 Judge Henry Dibble, who was then, as he is now, an adherent of Governor Kellogg, and who was then the counsel for Kellogg's party, and an officeholder under Kellogg's government, wrote to Judge Foster, then of the National House of Representatives, and a member of the House investigating committee, that the Kellogg Government and Legislature had no title but that derived from a counter-revolution designed to check and defeat a revolutionary movement of the Democrats; that, in point of fact, the State of Louisiana had no republican form of government, and that there was no way out of the situation but through the interposition of Congress. Later on (February, 1875) a Committee of the House of Representatives, after an official visit to Louisiana, reported what we shall proceed to state in a condensed form, so far as the report relates to this phase of the subject. That Committee was composed as follows: Messrs. Foster, of Ohio; Hoar, of Massachusetts; Frye, of Maine; Wheeler, of New York, and Phelps, of New Jersey, Republicans; and Potter, of New York, and Marshall, of Illinois, Democrats.

When they came to make up their report to be submitted to the House, the Committee divided, two Republicans and two Democrats making the majority report, and three Republicans, Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye making the minority report. As the minority report was a full and well reasoned document, we shall use that, as expressing, in the matter now under consideration, the conclusions which were more emphatically stated by the majority They said, among many other things, in accounting for the excited state of feeling among a large portion of the population, that there had been much dishonesty and corruption in the State and local administrations, and great mal-administration by Republican officials; that the action of the officials relating to the election for Governor in 1872 were "so tainted with fraud and illegality" on both sides that the action of neither of the "pretended Returning Boards" can be relied on; that the order of Judge Durell (which led to the installation of the Kellogg Government) and "the so-called canvass made in the interest of Kellogg seemed to them (the committee) to have no validity and to be entitled to no more respect whatever;" that with reference to the election of 1874 the result brought about by the proceedings of the Returning Board, which proceedings they marked by their "emphatic disapprobation," was to defeat persons elected to the Legislature, and to elect those who were defeated at the polls; and that the further result of this was to change the political majority of those authorized to organize the Legislature. In view of all this, and of the intervention of the National Government, the Committee said, Congress is brought to face the fact that "in the State of Louisiana there is a Governor in office who owes his seat to the interference of the national power, which has recognized his title to his office, not by means of any ascertainment of the facts, but has based its action wholly on the illegal order of a Judge, and in the same State a Legislature, one branch of which derives its authority partly from the same illegal order, and the other branch being organized by a majority "established in power by another interference of the National Government, and which majority derives its authority not from any legal ascertainment of the facts, but from a Returning Board which exceeded its authority;" and then they went on to say that this state of things, with numerous other lawless proceedings by both parties, "overthrows republican government in the State and seriously menaces it in the whole country."

These are the words of Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye, their conclusions being emphasized by the other four members of the Committee, who made a much stronger report against the illegal proceedings of the Returning Board They are the word of an official report to the House of Representatives after a visit to Louisiana, and they made it known to that body that the Kellogg government had no authority in law, that the Returning Board exercised arbitrary and dangerous powers, and that there was no republican government in that State. All the revolutionary proceedings in Louisiana since, including those of yesterday, are the logical sequences of the neglect of Congress to act upon the warning given by this Committee of the House, which, from its composition, both personally and politically, was entitled to the respect of both Houses. Such revolutions and anarchy are certain to be impending all the time until Congress does its duty by guaranteeing to Louisiana its constitutional right to a republican form of government; and so long as they do impend they are not only destructive to all prosperity in that State, but dangerous to the whole country, as we now know by the deplorable experience of the disputed Presidential election.—*Phila. Ledger 10 inst.*

Our Washington Letter.

The 8th of January meeting here was a greater success than the press despatches represented it. It was not as large in number as other meetings on the same day, because there was no building here that would hold those who wished to attend But the enthusiasm was great, the speeches were excellent and the effect upon Congress good. Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky, who, by the way, is a native of this city, made the principal speech. Mr William W. Corcoran, who is much spoken of as Mr. Tilden's Secretary of the Treasury, was one of the Vice Presidents.

In the Senate yesterday, Senator Sherman defended the Returning Board of Louisiana. If Senator S. could see in Ohio the kind of political control that the people of Louisiana suffer from, I do not think he would rest quietly under it. While he was speaking in the Senate, the intelligent people of Louisiana,—almost all the people apparently—were driving out the carpetbagger and riff-raff elements which had stolen the State Government. Everything seemed to be done peacefully and lawfully, and there was no bloodshed, and if Governor Nicholls proceeds thus prudently and judiciously to the end, no power on earth can prevent the recognition of his Government. Bloodshed, however, would give an excuse for President Grant to repeat the interference and tyranny of 1874, and this, it is hoped, will be avoided

Senator Bogy replied briefly to Senator Sherman, and promised a full reply hereafter.

The House and Senate also passed unanimously a bill abolishing the Police Board of this District. The Board had long been presided over by the editor of the *Republican*, and the President was anxious to keep him in power, but he will hardly veto a bill passed unanimously, as this was. The House today commenced an investigation of the Board. The Republican man will probably get a new place

Senator Bayard is hopeful of good results from the committees of the Senate and House on the counting of the Electoral vote. Like all the other members, he is reticent as to the proceedings of the committee, but it is known that he has a plan which has been, or will be, submitted for action. Other members of the committee are increasingly hopeful.

The report is just received here of the nomination of Lyman Trumbull, by the Democrats of Illinois, for Senator This gives the Legislature a chance to choose between Trumbull and Logan. There ought to be no doubt of the result. It is a choice between a bitter partisan on one side and an eminent conservative on the other, and these are times that require conservative statesmanship.

Business in some of the bureaus of the Government is practically suspended. Whether this is due to the uncertain term of life of the clerks, or to the inefficiency of Government officers, or to both, I do not pretend to say. But the fact is as stated, and is the subject of common remark among those in position to know. Senator Morton said two years ago, that we had "the best civil service on the planet," but evidently it was not formed for this particular time.

Nothing has been developed yet showing improper use of money in the Oregon electoral case, though Senator Morton still professes himself satisfied that the proof will be forthcoming. The attempt was to connect President Tilden with the payment of money for the benefit of Gov. Grover. The Senator evidently reasoned from a knowledge of what *he* would have done, rather than from a just appreciation of Mr. Tilden's character.

Connected with the Oregon case the Senate is considering the advisability of compelling a telegraph operator to disclose the contents of a message sent through him. The House has a similar question on hand and each body is holding back for the other to take the lead

There is every prospect that the Pension bill giving $8 a month to soldiers of the Mexican, Black Hawk and Seminole wars, which passed the House several days since, will pass the Senate An efficient committee of veterans is working for the bill. NEMO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1877.

The Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.) prints an account of an interview with judge Mackey, of South Carolina, in which he said "Gov. Hayes gave it as his opinion that there would be no armed conflict whether he or Mr Tilden was declared President of the United State He thought that all suggestions looking to the determination of the presidential issue by the sword would encounter the emphatic condemnation of the thinking men and leaders of both political parties. As to how the solution of the difficulty would be made he had not felt himself called upon either to determine or suggest, but he was satisfied that it would be made in accordance with the constitution of the country, and that it would command the assent of the American people"

The republican members of the Illinois Legislature have adopted resolutions in which they say: "The votes of the electors cast show clearly the election of Rutherford B. Hayes and Wm. A Wheeler as President and Vice-President of the United States, and we insist that they shall be peacefully inaugurated by the proper authorities of the government, and any attempt to inflame the public mind or to resist such peaceful inauguration by force or any unlawful means should be earnestly opposed in all proper ways by all good people and the authorities of the government."

THE BENNETT-MAY DUEL.

Bennett Probably Injured—May Receives an Apology from Him.

DOVER, Del. Jan. 11, 1877.

About the greatest affair of honor that Delaware has been dishonored with, was the probable farce duel between James Gordon Bennett and Frederick May, at Slaughter's Station, ten miles west of this town The affair leaked out here early on Tuesday morning, and from that time until night, every one was excitedly discussing it.

May, and his two friends, came to Dover on Monday evening and engaged rooms at Ford's hotel. Their style of dress and general demeanor were sufficient to excite suspicion, and although they eluded detection by leaving early on Tuesday morning, and before the account of the duel reached town, there were many ways of concluding that they were the May party. Bennett hired a team, and he and his party were driven to Smyrna. When he arrived there he asked the owner of the team if his horse had been driven hard, to which he received a reply in the affirmative "How much is he worth?" asked Bennett. "$250," was the reply. "Well, I have half a notion to give you my check for the amount," said Bennett But he didn't. A special train was hired by the party and they left Smyrna early in the morning for Wilmington and Philadelphia. Bennett was easily distinguished by the scratches and bruises on his face, over which court-plaster was put.

THE DUEL.

The duel must have been one in manner, but not much in result, and took place on the farm of a New York lawyer, near the Maryland and Delaware line; it is supposed that one of the duelists stood in Delaware and the other in Maryland during the shooting. At one o'clock the party of six met, and fifteen paces marked as the shooting distance. The principals took their places and fired three shots, when Bennett and May approached each other and shook hands and then dispersed as above stated At first it was supposed that May was slightly wounded, but he acted, while in Dover, in a perfectly natural manner. As Bennett showed considerable desire to reach Philadelphia, it is believed that he was injured by one of May's bullets. While Bennett was on his way to Smyrna he asked one of his friends if he thought he (Bennett) did right in apologizing to May. "Why, certainly you did," replied his friend. L. H L

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Here is a piece of testimony given before the congressional investigating committee concerning Bossier parish, Louisiana: "Hutton was figuring away on a piece of paper when I came up," said Mr. Swann, a republican, before the Shreveport committee. "He was figuring away at Smith's vote for Congress, and could not make it meet. I'll have to count out those two polls in Bossier, after all,' he remarked. I did not want to do it, but it's got to be done to elect Smith'."

A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, to the New York Herald says the preliminary meetings of the democrats in the various counties show that they are very firm in their determination to insist on the inauguration of Tilden. Some have passed resolutions calling upon the national democratic committee to call a mass meeting of the democracy of the nation at Washington on March 3. It is expected the State convention next Tuesday will make a similar report

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY ISAAC JONES, JR.

Wheat,	$1.38@1.40
Corn, yellow	50 cts.
Corn, white	47 cts
Oats	30 cts.
Timothy Seed	2 75
Clover "	11@12 c ℔ lb

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. M. REYNOLDS.

Eggs	35 cts. ℔ doz
Butter	25@30cts. ℔ lb.
Lard	11@12 " "
Spring Chickens, dressed	12@13℔ lb.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Prime red wheat	$1 50@1.55 ℔ bus.
Corn,	58@57 ℔ bus.
Oats (Pennsylvania)	40 cts.
Clover seed	14@15 ℔ lb.
Timothy	1.85@ 1 90.

BALTIMORE MARKETS

Wheat, good to amber	1.53@$1 58
Corn, white,	55@57
Corn, yellow,	58@60
Oats, Southern	40@41 cts.
Rye	72@73

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.

A 9 Room House, with Carriage House and Stable, on Main Street.

A 5 Room House, Slaughter House and Stable, on Main Street.

A 5 Room House, Carriage House and Stable, on Lake Street.

A 5 Room House, on Lake street. Possession the 25th of March, next. Apply to

jan 13-2m J. H SCOWDRICK, AGT.

FOR RENT.

The Cottage, now occupied by J. T. Budd. near Middletown Possession given March 25th, next. Apply to

jan 13—tf WILLIAM BRADY.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE of HORSES, Wagons, Carriages, HARNESS. Etc., Etc.

The Subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at the Hotel of Alexander Maxwell,

IN MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

On Saturday, January, 13th, 1877, at 12 o'clock, M sharp,

the following described property, to-wit:

14 Head of Horses; all first-class Driving and Work Horses.

No. 1.—Sorrel Gelding, Frank, 8 years old, can trot in 2.50.

No. 2.—Gray Gelding, Gray Bill, 8 years old, can beat 3 minutes

No. 3.—Pair Brown Horses, 6 and 7 years old, can trot in 3.10 to the Pole.

No. 4.—Black Horse, Thunder, 6 years old, can pace in 2.30, or better, and can trot in 2.45.

No. 5.—Bay Mare, 9 years old, good roadster.

No. 6.—Bay Mare, 10 years eld.

No. 7.—Bay Mare, Kate, good driver.

No. 8.—Chestnut Mare, Star, very stylish driver.

Bay Mare, 4 years old; Black Horse, 5 years old; Bay Mare, 8 years old; Sorrel Horse, 9 years old; Sorrel Horse, 5 years old.

CARRIAGES.

One Side-bar Buggy, Rogers' make; One Full Spring Buggy, by Gessner & Roberts; Three Jenny Linds, by Rogers; One Business Wagon, Two Good Sets of Light Double Harness, Seven Sets of Single Harness, a large number of Blankets, Robes, and all other articles used in first-class articles.

TERMS:—All sums of $10 and under, Cash; over that amount a credit of Nine Months will be given on purchaser giving bankable note with approved endorsers.

E. M. PARRY, Agent.

S. M. ENOS, Auctioneer. jan 13-1t

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.

A comfortable Ten Roomed House, with Stable, Carriage House, Garden, Plenty of Shade, &c. Terms moderate. Possession at once, if desired. Situated 2½ miles from Middletown. E. R. COCHRAN.

jan 13—tf

"THE WORLD" FOR 1877.

THE NEW YORK WORLD for 1877, Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, will be found to be the cheapest and best newspaper published in the United States. It will be printed in an improved form with new type upon the best paper, and no expense or labor will be spared to maintain it in every department at the highest possible standard, and to commend it in all respects to the confidence and approval of the best classes in the community without regard to political opinions or religious differences.

It will lay before its readers:

THE NEWS OF THE DAY of all kinds and from all quarters, by mail and by telegraph, carefully condensed and lucidly arranged, special attention being given to all Commercial, Legal, Financial, Social, Criminal and Political Transactions in the City of New York and in the United States.

FULL REPORTS, Reciting and Illustrating all Congressional and Legislative proceedings at Washington and Albany; all Meetings of importance, Religious, Literary, Educational, Scientific and Political, all Social Events, gay and grave, and Personal Information of interest to the public.

CORRESPONDENCE, expressly prepared for this journal by a permanent staff of accomplished resident writers at all centres of interest throughout the world.

LITERARY NEWS and REVIEWS, by which our readers will be kept advised of everything worthy of attention in the current Literature of Europe and America.

CRITICISMS of all notable works and notices of all notable events in connection with Music, the Drama, Painting, Sculpture and all other branches of Art.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES upon every subject of present interest or importance.

For the principles by which THE WORLD will be governed in its discussion and treatment of all public questions, it will suffice to say that THE WORLD, while conservative in politics, desires the conservation only of what is good and wise in our public institutions and our political system; liberal in spirit, it admits no limitations upon the rights of private judgment and the aspirations of Reform, save those which are imposed by prudence, decorum, and a rational respect for vested rights and for the honest opinions of all classes and sects of men. While it has labored for the principles and hails the triumph of the Democratic party as affording us a practical promise of Reform in our public administrations, city, state and national, it will not be blindly devoted to the advancement of any party or any clique. It will freely canvass the public conduct, while it will treat with respect the private rights, of Public Men, and it will examine fearlessly into the workings of our national, state and municipal governments.

It will inculcate a steadfast reliance upon the original principles of our political system as the only sound basis of all needed improvements therein; an unfaltering devotion to the Constitution and the Union, a scrupulous fidelity to the spirit as well as the letter of our laws, and a sleepless vigilance in maintaining all the great safeguards of Civil and Religious Liberty. It will seek to mitigate and not to aggravate the evils inseparable from Party Government in a Free Country; to promote good and not ill feeling among our fellow-citizens of all creeds and colors, all sections and all sects; and to advance both by its precepts and by its example the reign of Reason and of Law over prejudice and passion in all our public action and in the discussion of all public affairs.

It will do justice always, to the best of its ability, to all men and to all classes of men; it will recognize no enemies but the enemies of good morals, public order and the law; it will endeavor, in a word, to make its columns a terror to evil-doers and a praise to them that do well.

Nor will it lose sight meanwhile of the great and legitimate demand of the reading public for entertainment. THE WORLD will keep its readers informed of all that is amusing as well as of all that is momentous in the movements of society and will spare neither trouble nor expense to provide them with a varied, animated and accurate picture of the times in which we live.

TERMS—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily and Sundays, one year. $9.50; six months, $5; three months, $2 50.

Daily without Sundays, one year, $8; six months, $4 25; three months, $2.25; less than three months, $1 a month.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD (Tuesdays and Fridays)—$2 a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten; the Daily for club of twenty-five

THE WEEKLY WORLD (Wednesdays)—$1 a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten; the Semi-Weekly for club of twenty; the Daily for club of fifty.

Specimen number sent on application.

Terms—Cash, invariably in advance

All communications should be addressed to THE WORLD, cor. Park Row & Beekman street, New York

FOR RENT.

THAT OLD-ESTABLISHED AND WELL-KNOWN STORE HOUSE on Lockwood's Corner. Possession given on March 25th, 1877. For further particulars, apply to MRS. MARTHA E CLAYTON, P. O Box 104, Middletown, Del.

Or to Charles Tatman, Jr. dec30tf

House for Rent.

Two very desirable six room Dwelling Houses on Lake Street, near Broad. Immediate possession given of one; of the other 25th of March. Apply soon to

Jan. 6—1m J. M. COX & BRO.

Store and Dwelling for Rent.

The undersigned, wishing to sell out her entire Stock of Goods, Notions and Millinery, offers her Store and Dwelling for rent on reasonable terms. For further information inquire of L V. CANNON & CO.

Jan 6—tf Main St., Middletown, Del.

FOR SALE.

A lot of Thoroughbred WHITE CHESTER PIGS. Also, a lot of Full Blood GAME CHICKENS. Apply to S. F. SHALLCROSS, JR., ODESSA, Del.

Jan. 6—1m

THE subscriber would rent his FARM to a good tenant. One willing to buy the stock and implements preferred. Address Z. McD. ROBERTS.

TOWNSEND, DEL., Dec. 30, 1876.—1m

WANTED,

FOR cash buyers, farms in New Castle county. Send descriptive lists to REYNOLDS & CO., 832 Market street, WILMINGTON, DEL

oct21-tf

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,

New Castle County, Oct. 25th, 1876.

Upon the application of J. ADDISON ASPRIL, Administrator of Mary Ann Aspril, late of St. Georges Hd., in said County, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date o of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate to present the same, or abide an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

{L. S.} Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written. S. C. BIGGS Register.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same duly attested to the Administrator on or before Oct. 25th, 1877, or abide an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

J ADDISON ASPRIL, Administrator.

Address—*St. Georges, Del.* oct 28-2m

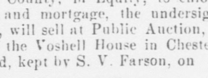
JOB PRINTING

Of Every Description

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

PUBLIC SALE OF A RAIL ROAD.



By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity, to enforce the first lien and mortgage, the undersigned as Trustees, will sell at Public Auction, in the porch of the Voshell House in Chestertown, Maryland, kept by S. V. Farson, on

Thursday, 15th of February, 1877,

commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following described Railroad Property, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, commonly called

The Kent County Rail Road.

The Company was chartered by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, on the 8th of March, 1856, and several supplementary Acts relating thereto have been since passed by the General Assembly of Maryland; all which Acts may be found among the published laws of the State, together with all the estate, property, franchises, rights and chartered privileges belonging, attached, or appurtenant to said Road, including a lot of rails which have been removed from the road bed.

The Main Stem of this road, now built from Chestertown to Massey's ✕ Roads,

20 MILES IN LENGTH.

is connected with the Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road, and with the Townsend Branch of the Delaware Railroad, and also with the Bombay Hook road leading from Masseys to Clayton, on the Delaware road.

The number of acres of land condemned is about Eight Acres to the mile, or about 160 acres, besides land for depots and sidings.

There are Stations at Worton, Lynch's, Still Pond, Kennedyville, Blacks, Lambson's, and buildings at all of them. The depot at Chestertown contains upwards of two acres, where there is a turn-table, and several buildings.

ALSO,

All that part of the Kent County Rail Road between Worton Station and the main road leading from Chestertown by the Fancy Farm, and intersecting said road at or near Watsons, on the Whittington Farm, a distance of between three and four miles. This part of the road is in full operation.

ALSO,

All the Right and Title of the Kent County Railroad to the Railroad leading from Massey's to the Delaware line, being part of the route from Masseys to Clayton, and from Clayton to Bombay Hook, about three miles to the Delaware line.

ALSO,

All that portion of the Kent County Rail road which begins at the depot, near Chestertown, and runs to Chester river, through the lands of Mr. J. N. Usilton and others, together with a

Large and Substantial Wharf,

on Chester River, at navigable water.

ALSO,

All the right of the said Kent County Railroad as located and graded from the point on the Fancy road, at Watson's Farm, to the lands of Thomas R. Brown's heirs and devisees, ot a place called Herring Pond, at the Chesapeake Bay, but not continuously graded.

ALSO,

all that portion of the Kent County Railroad leading from Chestertown through the lands of Messrs. J. N. Usilton, Dr. T. H Whaland, Judge Wickes and others, to a farm belonging to the Rev. Samuel W. Thomas, near Belair, a distance of about four and a half miles. A Track has been laid about two-thirds of the distance, and the whole graded and bridged.

Will also be offered at Public Sale at the same time and place

A Portion OF Rolling Stock

of said road, consisting of

Hand Cars, Water Tank, Pump, Frogs, Tools, Switches, Spikes, Scales, etc., etc,

This road has been laid with about 2 300 Tons of good Iron, and about 60,000 Ties, mostly White Oak, and the best Fish Plates have been used.

The Trains are running daily on the most of the road, which is located through one of the finest farming regions in the United States, and is in an improving state. Peach and other Fruits are grown of the best quality and in abundance, and Grain and the grasses grow finely. If the road could be completed to the Chesapeake Bay, with a steamer connecting its advantages with Baltimore City, it would open a travel and commerce that would be remunerative to the owners. It is now doing a good business.

TERMS OF SALE:

The terms of sale are, one-third part of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or on the final ratification thereof, at the option of the Trustees; the balance to be paid in two equal instalments in one and two years from the day of sale, with interest at six per cent. from the day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustees by bonds or notes with approved security.

GEORGE B. WESTCOTT,
GEO. W. T PERKINS,
GEORGE VICKERS,

Jan. 6—tds TRUSTEES.

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST."

THE DAVIS VERTICAL FEED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

is unhesitatingly pronounced by hosts of practical operators to be the best machine for practicability and economy, as well as durability and simplicity, now before the public. It is, beyond question, more desirable for all kinds of work than any other machine in use.

It is the only practical machine for hemming *bias* alpaca, poplin or other such goods without *basting*, and is especially adapted to DRESS MAKING.

The Vertical Feed-Bar

involves a new feature, possessing one of the most valuable working principles ever invented.

The DAVIS was awarded the highest premium,

A Gold Medal.

over 19 competitors after a severe test of six weeks, by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, in 1874

It received the 1st PREMIUM as the best machine for general use at the great Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia; It was also awarded the

FIRST PREMIUM

At the

THIRD ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE PENINSULA AGRICULTURAL & POMOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

At Middletown

One of these excellent machines is now at the shop of Mr T E Hurn in Middletown, where it can be seen and examined.

W. & S. SPEAKMAN, AGENTS,

oc8-3m 507 King street, Wilmington, Del

Horses for Sale.

One Pair of GOOD DRAUGHT HORSES, large, sound, gentle, and will work anywhere. Apply to SAML. MERRITT, MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Jan. 6—tf

Preserve the Birds.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per pair will be paid for all partridges, delivered alive, at the hotel of A. Maxwell, in Middletown. The object of the advertisers is to preserve the birds from starvation during the winter. jan. 6-tf

FOR RENT.

TWO DESIRABLE HOUSES, on MAIN Street, Middletown, Delaware; one with seven rooms—one of which will be fitted up for a store, if desired—with immediate possession. The other, with eight rooms, possession March 25th Inquire of C. J. SMITH. at her store upon the premises. jan 6—tf

Grain, Lumber, Feed, &c.

ISAAC JONES, Jr., GRAIN DEALER,

Middletown, Delaware.

AGENT FOR

Wm. Lea & Sons,

BRANDYWINE MILLS.

Highest Market Price

PAID FOR GRAIN

On Chesapeake and Delaware Waters

OR ON DELAWARE R. R.

And its Connections.

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

COAL LIME. FLOUR, FEED, SEEDS,

FERTILIZERS,

Agricultural Implements, &c.

Best Lehigh and Schuylkill anthracite and Cumberland bituminous Coals on hand at all times.

Jan 1, 1876-tf.

J. B. FOARD. WM. A. COMEGYS.

FOARD & COMEGYS,

Grain Commission Merchants,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Lime, Fertilizers, COAL, FLOUR, MEAL, FEED, &c.,

ALSO,

Agricultural Implements.

Sole agents for

HAMILTON'S CELEBRATED GRAIN AND PHOSPHATE DRILL.

Also, Sole Agents for the

SOLUBLE PACIFIC Guano,

Whann's Raw-Bone Super-Phosphate and

SUN GUANO.

RUSSELL COE'S PHOSPHATE,

J. M. Rhodes' Genuine Phosphate,

Which we can sell on terms to suit the tightness of the times.

All kinds of COAL constantly on hand, and for sale at the very lowest cash rates.

STANTON MILLS

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR.

sept 12-ly.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

ODESSA WAGON WORKS.

Constantly on hand a large stock of well-seasoned materials, from which those desiring Wagons can be accommodated at short notice. Also, a large stock of

PLOWS.

HECKENDORN, MOORE, CONCAVE, WILEY, ETC.

Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers, &c.

Farmers' Attention is called to the celebrated

PIONEER STUMP PULLER,

which has met with universal favor, having been tried in nearly every State.

REPAIRING neatly and promptly attended to.

We are selling low for cash.

L. V. ASPRIL & SON,

ODESSA, DELAWARE.

Janury 15th, 1876—tf

NAUDAIN'S POPULAR CORNER.

Our stock of

Goods for Fall and Winter

is now complete.

WE invite attention to the unusually low prices we are offering to Cash buyers. If you want to save 10 per cent in the purchase of boots and shoes, go to Naudain's Popular Corner

A good Boot for $2 25, 2 50 and 2 75; a better Boot for $3 00, 3 25 and 3 50; the best Boot in all Middletown for 4 00, warranted, at Naudain's Popular Corner

Plow Shoes, buckle and lace, $1 50 to 2 00; Dress Shoes and Gaiters for gents—$1 00 to 6 00 at Naudain's Popular Corner

Ladies' and Children's Shoes in great variety and cheaper than the cheapest, at Naudain's Popular Corner

Dress Goods in all the newest cloth shades and very low at Naudain's Popular Corner

Hosiery for Ladies and Children at Naudain's Popular Corner

If you want the best bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres, Kerseys and Waterproofs, go to Naudain's Popular Corner

If you want to save money in these hard times and go to the Centennial, buy your goods for cash at Naudain's Popular Corner

Where you will find a complete stock of all kinds of goods usually kept in a first-class country store. We are also agent for Mme Demorests reliable patterns and keep an assortment constantly on hand.

G. W. W. NAUDAIN'S,

Middletown, Del.

NOTICE.

Will the gentleman who got my Buffalo Robe, through mistake, at the 'Sociable,' given at Mr. Isaac Gibbs, on Thursday evening, 28th December, please return the same to me and get his own robe. R. J. FORD,

Jan. 6—tf Masseys, Marylan

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

1877.

S. M. REYNOLDS,

COCHRAN SQUARE,

CLOSING OUT PREVIOUS TO AN ANNUAL STOCK TAKING,

A Large Assortment

OF NEW AND FRESH

NOVELTIES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Dress Goods.

All-Wool Cashmeres and Merinos,
Poplins and Alpaca Lustres,
Worsted Serges, DeBeges,
Tasmania Twills,
Worsted Plaids and Stripes,
Tokio Colored Mixtures,

In the new shades of Brown, Black, Navy Blue, Green, Plum and Mode.

The celebrated Princess ALPACAS, which have the best lustre of any make sold, at 25, 31, 37½, 40 cents and upwards.

Beautiful shades of Blue, Brown and Black Mixed SACKINGS, for Misses and Children.

WATERPROOF REPELLANTS, — Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Black Mixed, at lower prices than ever.

LARGE STOCK OF

Cloths AND Cassimeres

Black and Dark Brown Beaver Cloths,
Striped and Plaid Cassimeres,
Mallalieus' Cassimere and Kerseys.

Special Counter for these Goods.

Flannels

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES:

All-wool Flannels, 25, 28, 34, upwards,
Domet Flannels, 15, 20, 25, upwards,
All wool and Domet Shaker Flannels,
Red Twilled Flannels, 25, 28, 31, upwards.

Gray Twilled Flannels, 25; the best ever offered.

Bleached and Brown Canton Flannels very cheap.

Opera Flannels in white, blue and red, 40 to 60 cents.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's

Merino Underwear,

At Lower Prices than for years past.
A very large stock of these goods.

Ladies' Unbleached and White

Regular-Made Hose,

30 cents. Limited quantity.

Ladies Striped Hose, 12½ cents.
Misses' Striped Hose, all sizes, 12½ cents.
Gentlemen's English ½ Hose, 25 cts; cheap.

New Blankets,

WHITE AND GREY,

At 25 per cent. Less than last year.

Boots and Shoes.

The most particular attention is given to this department. Our stock of Men's and Boys' HEAVY BOOTS is now full.

PRICES:

Men's	$2 25 to $4 25
Boys'	1 25 to 2 75

Our great specialty—Ladies', Misses' and Children's CITY-MADE SHOES, in which we defy competition.

Carpets AND Oil Cloths.

Beautiful Ingrain, Stair, Rag and Hemp Carpets, at 25, 50, 75c and $1 per yard.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4 Oil Cloths, in New Patterns, 50 to 75 cents per yard.

Cocoa Mats at all prices.

Window Shading & Fringe

in all the New Colors, with Lakes & Knapp's patent Fixtures to be used without cords.

Housekeeping Goods

AND

Choice Family Groceries,

in full assortment; very cheap.

MANY BARGAINS! DAILY RECEIVING NEW GOODS!

Business Hours 5 30 a m to 8 p m
Saturdays, 5 30 a m to 10 30 p m

S. M. REYNOLDS,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

The Middletown Transcript

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

Edward Reynolds.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, payable in advance. No paper discontinued until so ordered, except at the option of the publisher.

RATES FOR ADVERTISING:

Transient advertisements of less than one inch in space will be inserted at the rate of ten cents a line for first insertion, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.—Rates for one inch and over, as follows:

Space.	1 wk.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch,	$ 75	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
2 "	1 25	2 50	4 50	6 75	12 00
3 "	1 75	3 50	6 00	9 00	16 00
4 "	2 25	4 50	8 00	12 00	20 00
¼ col.	3 50	7 00	10 00	15 00	28 00
½ "	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00	56 00
1 "	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Business Locals and Special Notices 10 cents a line for each insertion. Obituaries charged for at the rate of 5 cents per line of eight words. Marriages and deaths inserted free. TERMS: Cash in advance, invariably.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 13, 1877.

LOCAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Wm. Brady offers his cottage for rent.

Nine prisoners escaped from Dover jail Thursday night.

Smyrna and vicinity had 47 marriages and 64 deaths last year.

James H. Scowdrick, agent, offers several houses in Middletown for rent.

The Milford *News* says the sleet and fly have seriously damaged the wheat in that vicinity.

E. R. Cochran offers the dwelling house on his (Reading) farm about two miles from town, for rent.

At the Directors Election of Odessa Bank last week all the old directors and officers were re-elected.

All the last year directors of the (Smyrna) Fruit Growers' National Bank were re-elected last Tuesday. So also were the officers.

The Smyrna *Times* has changed its "make up" so as to put its local department on the first page, and its selections, stories, &c., on the inside.

The Temperance entertainment in the Hall last week was well conducted and was a very pleasant and interesting affair, and was spoken of in the highest terms by all who attended it.

Two pigeon shooting matches took place at Middletown yesterday. The first was between E. M. Parry and R. T. Clayton, for a horse valued at $110, and was won by Mr. Parry. The second was between Mr. Parry and a gentleman from Pennsylvania for a purse of $100.

Large Sale of Personal Property.

Samuel Townsend, Esq., as executor, will sell at public sale, at the late residence of John Townsend, deceased, all the stock and utensils used upon the farm of said deceased, near Townsend, Del., on Wednesday, Feb. 14th next.

Sudden Death at Kirkwood.

Wm. Magens, station agent at Kirkwood, died very suddenly at that place last Friday evening. He had been unwell for some days, but on Friday seemed to be in good health, and went about his duties as usual, but about four o'clock in the afternoon he suddenly dropped dead. He was 70 years old.

Citizens' National Bank Election.

An election for directors of this bank for the ensuing year, took place at the banking house in Middletown on Tuesday. No special interest was manifested and no hubbub made, and the full board of directors were unanimously re-elected. Their names are published in our Middletown Directory.

A Fatal Fall.

Frederick Maltritz, a well-known morocco manufacturer of Wilmington, whilst on a visit to Philadelphia called at a shoe manufactory on last Friday week, and after reaching the top of a flight of stairs, slipped and fell to the bottom, fracturing his skull in the fall. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, but his injuries were so great that he died in a few hours.

The Middletown School Bill.

The bill introduced into the legislature by Mr. Davis this week in regard to the schools of this town, provides for the incorporation of the two districts—Nos. 60 and 94—under the name of the "Middletown Public Schools," and for the election of nine directors, and requires them to lay an annual tax of not less than $1000 nor more than $1200, and authorizes them to lay a supplementary tax.

The Melting of the Snow.

The warm spell and rain last Saturday and Sunday caused the snow to melt rapidly and the streets on Sunday morning were covered, in many places, with water making the walking very disagreable. In consequence a good many people stayed at home, as the walking was too bad to go to church. The sleighing was nearly spoiled, but as the wind blew up cold again on Monday night, the water and slush became frozen and made the sleighing though rather rough, nearly as good as ever.

The Election Cases.

At a session of the U. S. Court, in Wilmington, on Thursday, John Branson was convicted of having personated and voted in the name of John Hardis, at the recent election Some of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution gave evidence tending to implicate police officer Wm. Legg in having induced the prisoner to the illegal voting, but the prisoner himself blamed James Middleton. Michael McCarty, charged with assault upon and resisting, Deputy U. S. Marshals, on the day of election, was also found guilty. The case of Michael Cannon was continued to next term, Dennis Kane becoming his bail in $1,000.

Coasting Accident.

Wilmington's young men and boys still continue their coasting fun despite the serious accidents that occasionally occur. Another accident, which was rather a bad one for the coasters occurred on Wednesday evening.—On that evening the coasting was better than it had been for some time previous, and the coasters turned out in large numbers. About six o'clock a man in a sleigh with a pair of horses was driving up Fourth street where the coasters were thickest, when a large sled or "jumper" occupied by three young men—Edwin S. Sharper, Wm. Zeigler and Dennis Shields—came rushing down the hill, striking against and throwing one of the horses while at the same time another sled, ridden by Wilmer Thomas, tripped up the other horse, upsetting the sleigh and spilling the occupant. Bystanders ran to the assistance of the boys, and found two of them, Thomas and Shields, in an insensible condition.—They were carried to a neighboring drug store and their wounds examined. Thomas had his head badly cut, as though he had been kicked by the horse, and Shields had received a severe blow on the back of the head, from which he remained insensible for several hours. He was out, however, the next morning, but Thomas is still confined to the house. The other two boys were also hurt, but not so badly as these. One had his leg sprained and the other his tongue cut.—The man and the horses and sleigh were unhurt and went on their way rejoicing.

A Four Weeks' Meeting.

Is announced at the Methodist Church, to begin Monday night, January 15th. Sermons may be expected during the first week, from Rev. J. B. Merritt, of Odessa, Rev. Geo. R Bristor, of Bethel, and from Rev. Mr. Kennedy and Dr. Patton, of Middletown—in the order they are named. General prayer meeting every Friday. The pastor—Dr. Matlack—especially requests the christians of all denominations in the village and vicinity to unite by earnest prayer and by constant attendance if possible, to promote a deep religious interest in the community. And all the people are kindly urged to attend and improve the opportunity for a personal consecration to the service of God. Services begin at 7 o'clock.

Christians of Middletown.

Many of you have attended and enjoyed the joint service of the Week of Prayer, now near its close. The doctrine of fellowship, the tribute of thanksgiving, the humble confession, the earnest prayer, which have been occupying your minds and hearts cannot be without rich fruit of divine blessing. Last year the result was seen in the conversion of many precious souls, from a life of sin, to the service of the Saviour. This year it is proposed to commence a special service the coming week, in the Methodist Church, which will continue four weeks. To that you are earnestly invited to come. Come with prayer for God's presence. Come with expectation of divine favor to be bestowed on the word Come believing in the Holy Ghost, as an awakening and converting power. Come at the beginning of this service. Your own pastors and neighboring ministers will unite with you in word and deed, to lead all minds to a closer walk with God; and if possible to bring wanderers back to his fold, and lead strangers to know and love him. L. C. M.

For the Middletown Transcript.

Gift Withdrawn.

DELAWARE CITY, Jan. 8th, 1877.

MR. EDITOR—*Dear Sir:* I have seen a statement in your paper that Thomas Jefferson Clark, Esq., had donated the Academy building to our city for school purposes. The above statement is incorrect. The facts of the case are as follows: On Christmay day, Mr. E. D. Cleaver, one of our commissioners, received a note from Mr. T. J. Clark, stating that "he gave as a Christmas present to Delaware City the Academy building for school purposes." This unexpected generosity made our hearts glad. But, alas! on the next day Mr. Clark sent a messenger to Mr. Cleaver asking for a return of the note of donation as "he wished to make some changes in the conditions." The note was accordingly returned. In a few days Mr. Cleaver received the second note from Mr. T. J. Clark, stating that "he would not donate the said Academy as he had not much faith in the administration of Delaware City" viz: E. D. Cleaver, John T. Cheairs, Jesse Alexander, commissioners, and your obedient servant F. S. DUNLAP, Mayor.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Monday, Jan. 8th.

Senate.—Petitions were presented as follows: By Mr. Ray from A. Baker and others, of School district No 40, New Castle county, for an act to enable them to levy a tax of $400 to repair their school house; by Mr Hopkins, from G. W. Horsey, for a change of location of his farm in Sussex from School district 46 to 51. The Speaker presented a memorial from the National Board of Trade, for the establishment of an Industrial Art School. Notice of bills: By Mr. Davis, to unite School districts Nos. 94 and 60. (Middletown); by Mr. Ray, for the better protection of sheep, pigs and poultry in New Castle county; by Mr. Denney, to incorporate the Worden Manufacturing Company of Smyrna; by Mr. Hopkins, to amend sec. 6, chap. 50. vol. 14, Delaware Laws.

House.—The Speaker presented the memorial from the National Board of Trade (referred to above.) Notice of bills was given as follows: By Mr. Bird, to establish a State Work House; by Mr. Holcomb to amend the charter of the Kiamensi Woolen Company; to amend chap. 61 of the Rev. Code, concerning mills; by Mr Morris, to amend the School law of March 1875. [This bill refers to Sassex county, and is to give the State Superintendent power to divide and consolidate School districts]; to incorporate the Seaford Fire Insurance Co.; to repeal the Attachment law; to lay out additional School districts in Sussex county and to incorporate the "United Children of the Light." Bills introduced: By Mr. Morris to repeal chapter 50, vol. 15, Dela. Laws; by Mr. Bird to repeal the act for the protection of fishermen, passed 1875; to repeal the 1875 act to extend the time for recording deeds. Mr. Holcomb offered a joint resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to pay James & Webb for printing the Historical address of Hon. W. G. Whiteley, delivered before the last Legislatnre.—On motion of Mr. Brown, that part of the Governor's message referring to tramps was referred to a special committee; that which relates to national affairs was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations; that relating to insurance companies was referred to a special committee, and to finance to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Tuesday, Jan. 9th.

Senate.—The Clerk of the House presented a joint resolution to repair the portrait of Com. Jones. On motion of Mr. Ray the resolution was read and laid on the table. The different portions of the Governor's message were referred to special and appropriate committees. Mr. Davis introduced a bill to unite the Middletown School districts Nos. 60 and 94. That part of the Governor's message relating to Federal Affairs was referred to a Committee of the Whole, on the motion of Mr. Hopkins. The joint resolution of the N. J. Legislature was read and it, with the part of the Governor's message that relates to the boundary question, was referred to a special committee—Messrs Hopkins, Davis and Fiddeman. Mr. Davis gave notice of an act to repeal the law requiring the publication of the Trial Lists, in New Castle county. Mr. Denney introduced a bill to incorporate the Worden Manufacturing Company of Smyrna.

House.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Morris to amend the Free School law, passed 1875; by Mr. Holcomb to amend the charter of the Kiamensi Woollen Co.; to repeal the law in relation to the Courts of New Castle county (chap. 557, vol. 14.) On motion of Mr. Cochran the part of the Governor's message in relation to education, together with the State Superintendent's report, was referred to the Committee on Education and, on motion of Mr. Messick, that which relates to the deaf and dumb to a special committee Mr. Cochran presented a petition for a more concise manner of amending the State laws. Mr. Bird offered a joint resolution requesting the State Directors of the Farmers' Bank to report its standing to the General Assembly. Postponed for the present. Mr. Messick introduced a bill to repeal the Sussex Dog Law. Mr. Burnite offered "an additional Rule for the government of the House." Read and postponed till Thursday. This rule proposes to have every bill that amends a statute of the State state what is to be stricken out, now it reads at present and how it will read as amended, and also provides for dividing the question on striking out and inserting.

Wednesday, Jan. 10th.

Senate.—The Clerk of the House presented a joint resolution appointing a committee of two from the Senate and three from the House to examine the accounts of the State Treasurer. The resolution was read and Messrs. Fiddeman and Sharpely, subsequently, appointed on the committee. Several bills were read a second time. Mr. Hopkins introduced a bill to amend sec. 6, chap. 50, vol. 15, Del. Laws, and Mr. Denney gave notice of a bill to amend chap. 59, vol. 15.

House.—Mr. Burnite offered a resolution that the rules of the House be so amended as to have a standing committee of three on printing. Adopted. On motion of Mr. Cochran the petition of Samuel Townsend and others for a more concise method of amending the laws was referred to a special committee of three The following special committees were appointed by the Speaker: On printing, Messrs. Taylor, Morris and Bird; on work-house, Bird, Holcomb, Brown, Messick and Robinson; on the petition of Sam'l Townsend and others, Cochran, Burnite and Morris Several bills, previously introduced and heretofore reported were read a first and second time. Mr. Records gave notice of a bill to amend the revenue act and the Speaker of one to amend the act relating to the fees of public officers. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Joint Committee to take into consideration that part of the Governor's message which relates to the Jersey Boundary question. Messrs. Burnite, Holcomb and Thompson were appointed the House's part of said committee. The resolutions of the N. J. Legislature were referred to the same committee. Mr. Holcomb presented a petition from citizens of New Castle county for the repeal of the gill-net and gill-fishing laws.—Mr. Thompson introduced a bill to repeal the act exempting certain personal property from execution process.

Thursday, Jan. 11th.

Senate.—Mr. Davis presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire in regard to the advisability of cancelling the bonds held by Delaware College, and of issuing a certificate of indebtedness for the same.

Messrs. Davis and Fiddeman were appointed the Senate's members of the joint committee on the boundary questions, and the special committee was discharged. The bill to incorporate the Worden Manufacturing Company was passed, as was also the bill for the benefit of G. W. Horsey of Sussex, and that for uniting the Middletown School districts—Nos. 60 and 94.

House.—Bill introduced: By Mr. Records to amend chap. 7 of the Rev. Code; by Mr. Wright, to amend sec. 23, chap. 111, Rev. Code.

Bill passed: The Sussex county Dog Law.

Mr. Holcomb offered a joint resolution appropriating $700 to pay the contingent expenses of the Secretary of State. Read and adopted. On motion of Mr. Holcomb the clerk was directed to have 400 additional copies of the Governor's message printed.

Dover Letter.

What the Legislature is Doing—The Ballot for United States Senator.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

DOVER, Del., Jan. 12, 1877.

About the most important action of the House, this week, was the order to have printed Mr. Bird's bill for the erection of a State work hoxse; the intention of this bill is to find employment for all those criminals convicted of vagrancy, larceny, and, in fact, every prisoner that is under a fine of imprisonment. In order to raise $100,000 for this purpose, the bill proposes to authorize the State Treasurer to issue bonds of the denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100 each. I think the bill meets with much favor, since every Delawarean is cognizant of the absence of any place of confinement for criminals who should earn their support by work.

Last week, State Superintendent of Free Schools, Mr. J. H. Graves, submitted his first annual report to Governor Cochran, who transmitted it to the Legislature, and then ordered it to be printed. Having had a look over the proof-sheets of the work, I can but speak in the highest terms of the work accomplished, and presume largely upon the undoubted benefits that will accrue from his assiduous labors He recommends many good changes in the law creating the office of State Superintendent, and assigning him certain duties, and produces figures that will prove interesting when the report is distributed. It is to be deplored that we have in our State some persons who will object to a State Superintendent, but it is nevertheless so. A petition will probably be sent from Sussex county praying to have the law creating the office repealed; and, even in New Castle county, where more benefit has been derived from it in the cause of public school education than in the other counties combined, some dissatisfied parties are trying to get up a petition asking for its abolishment. But just here the Committee on Education of the House are almost unanimous in their opinion that not only should the office of Superintendent be continued, but that he should have an assistant. Of course any one who knows that many other States have County Superintendents of Free Schools, will agree with the committee. Mr. Groves, and the committee, held a conference on Wednesday, and will hold another one next week.

A most important action was the appointment of a committee of three from the House and two from the Senate to settle the boundary question between Delaware and New Jersey, or at least to meet the New Jersey authorities and confer with them on the matter. New Jersey has already submitted the question to the Supreme Court for a decision.

The motion was made and carried, on Wednesday, to appoint a committee to inquire into the "tramp" nuisance which Delaware is inflicted with yearly, and it is conjectured that some action will follow their investigations. The Grangers, at their annual session in Wilmington, last year, passed a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to prepare a bill for the Legislature imposing a fine on each tramp coming into the State in a wandering, careless manner, without any intention of procuring work. That bill has probably been sent to the Legislature; if so, there will no doubt be some action taken on it.

Next Monday evening a Democratic caucus will be held for the nomination of a United States Senator, in the place of Hon. Eli Saulsbury, whose term expires this session of Congress. It is generally believed that Mr. Saulsbury will be unanimously elected, though some members from Sussex county may favor Judge Wooten, or Hon. Gove Saulsbury. There is very little interest taken in the election, as it seems a settled fact that Hon. Eli Saulsbury will be chosen on Tuesday morning.

OTHER MATTERS.

Gov. Cochran, on Thursday, appointed George B. Dickson, justice of the peace for this town. There were two applicants, Mr. T. R. Young being the other. To say this appointment meets with disfavor would but be expressing the exact feeling that followed the announcement, as every one knew that Mr. Young would have filled the office with more dignity than could be expected of his successful competitor.

E. R. Cochran, Esq., of Middletown, has a room at the Capitol Hotel. Mr. C. is working hard, and will receive much credit from the people of St. Georges hundred if he continues to pursue the effective work begun.

The directors of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, numbering twenty-nine in all, came down to Dover on a special train, on Thursday, for the purpose of holding an election for directors. L. H L.

[Written for the Middletown Transcript.]

Peach Prospects.

What are we to do in the future with our peach crops? This question has been often anxiously asked by us, and various are the answers to it which we have received. Would it not be well for us during this time of comparative leisure to give this subject our careful, anxious thought and see if we cannot find some sure and satisfactory way out of our present difficulties in marketing our fruit? The ready sales and large profits which cheered us a few years ago seem to be among the things that were. The fact is apparent, that while we have been increasing the acreage of our orchards, the demand for our fruit has decreased, owing to the depression of the times, and the consequent inability of the laboring classes to purchase such luxuries.

The experience of the past few years has shown that whether we have a large crop or a comparative small one, the profits from the sale of the fresh fruit are far from satisfactory

In the year 1875 the eight millions of baskets of peaches, which we marketed, yielded but meagre returns after paying freightage, commission, loss of baskets, etc, while the thousands of baskets that rotted upon the ground proved still more conclusively that the supply exceeded the demand.

The crop of 1876 was the exact counterpart of the crop of the preceding year, being what was generally termed a failure, and yet with this small crop prices ruled so low in many instances as to afford but a small profit.

The trees having had a comparative rest for one season, a large crop, or at least an average one, may reasonably be expected the coming season. If it comes, what are we to do with it? Certainly, in the light of past experience, we cannot hope, in times of such general depression, for paying prices if the crop is all thrown upon the market in its fresh condition.

Canning factories have been started in different portions of our country, but the first cost of such establishments is so great, and the goods put up by them are so expensive, that we cannot look to this source for a full measure of relief.

The use of improved drying machines seems to be the only true solution of the problem before us. If we can find machines that will dry in a rapid and superior manner, our cullings and primes, let us ship only our extras to market in their fresh condition, it is evident that for such extras we could obtain prices which would be highly remunerative. If, in addition to this, we can make our cullings and our primes pay us good prices, and also utilize our soft and specked peaches, we will then have reached a result earnestly desired by all. Experience has shown that unpared peaches will yield about four pounds to the basket of evaporated product; these are worth in market from thirteen to eighteen cents per pound, according to quality.

We therefore see that the cullings and primes, properly dried by artificial heat, bring from fifty to seventy cents per basket; taking out the cost of drying, which will not exceed fifteen cents per basket, with the improved machines which are now obtainable, and we have a net profit of from thirty-five to fifty-five cents per bushel. With such prices for our cullings and primes, and the *increased price* which our extras would bring us by keeping our inferior fruit out of the market, we are at once placed upon a basis that will make peach growing profitable.

It may be questioned by some whether sale could be made of evaporated peaches in large quantities at the above figures. A careful study of the situation will have a tendency to remove such fears; the price might be slightly affected, but the demand for such fruit would nevertheless equal the supply.

Evaporated peaches, in large portions of our own country, and in other countries where such fruit is not grown, are esteemed very highly. The North and West, with its rapidly increasing population and large areas where peaches cannot be grown, will ever be great consumers, while the recent immense shipments to Germany prove that in her we have a market open for untold quantities of such goods. In fact, with evaporated fruit, on account of the comparative small expense of shipping it, and its freedom from decay, we have the open world before us for a market, while with the fresh fruit our sales are confined to a small range of territory around us. The difficulty that has hitherto been experienced has been in getting evaporators that had sufficient capacity to warrant their purchase, and the erection of suitable buildings in which to operate them. High price of machines, danger of scorching the fruit, lack of proper ventilation, danger of taking fire, etc., seem to have been defects in nearly all of the machines which have been brought to the attention of the public.

We have recently, however, carefully examined a dryer invented and patented by Jones Brothers, o Sturgis, Michigan, which, for compactness, rapidity of operation, perfect control of temperature and degree of moisture in the air, uniformity of drying, and ease and economy of operation, we have never seen equaled. It seems to have embodied in it all of the essential elements of a perfect dryer. The testimonial which the Messrs. Jones Brothers have from parties who have used them in the drying of fruits and vegetables, tobacco, lumber, etc., together with the medal and diploma which were awarded them at the Centennial, only confirms the opinion we have expressed in regard to their merit.

We think that the subject of drying our surplus fruit is one that demands the careful consideration of every peach grower upon our Peninsula.

We are highly favored in having a climate and soil especially adapted to the growing of peaches, and we believe that a general adoption by us of the course suggested, would not only largely increase the profits upon our fruit, but that in turn would enhance the value of our farms, while a failure to adopt the means recommended will necessarily compel us to cut down our orchards instead of planting new ones, and cause a grand depression in the price of our real estate.

Let us carefully consider the situation in which we find ourselves placed, and then unitedly act in accordance with the light of past experience, and the dictates of sound common sense.

A PECH GROWER.

The American Farmer.

The January No. of this old and reliable journal is received, being the initial number of a new volume, and the copy before us looks as fresh and has every indication of vigor and effectiveness, as if it was in the earliest stages of its existence, instead of having seen, as is the case, the terms of nearly two generations, one-half or more of which having been under the guidance of one or both of the present editors. This number contains a vast amount of most useful information to every country resident, embracing in its sphere all departments of farming, gardening, floriculture, fruit-growing, stock raising and dairying, besides a variety of hints upon economical and household subjects, making it a complete manuel for every household in the country. A single number like this is worth the subscription price for a year, $1, for which it can be had if five neighbors club together, or $1 50 for a single subscription, the postage in all cases being paid by the publishers, Samuel Sands & Son, 9 North St. Baltimore.

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

The assessment in Queen Anne's county shows an increase of $600,000 over the old assessment.

The assessment in Caroline county will be about three million three hundred thousand dollars. This is a falling off in the value of the property of the county of about $700,000 since the last assessment.

The local option law went into effect last Monday in Princess Anne and Hungary Neck districts of Somerset county The law permits the sale of homemade wine, beer and cider, which will necessitate a change in the name of sundry intoxicating fluids.

Serious Accident.—Mr. J. Harvy Vincent met with a serious accident on Saturday before Christmas. He was thrown from his wagon, the wheels of which passed over one of his ankles, crushing it badly. The wagon was heavily loaded.—*Eastern Shoreman.*

The Newtown *Record*, Worcester county, says it is rumored that a negro dredger on a pungy in Annamessix river, Somerset county, was recently found dead on the vessel, and a coroner's jury found that he died from ill-treatment of the pungy's captain, and from hunger.

Narrow Escape.—On Monday last Master Everet Parsons, son of M. A. Parsons, Esq., came near meeting with a serious accident. He was out birding when his gun burst. He was considerably shocked but fortunately escaped injury with the exception of a slight wound of the right hand.—*Salisbury Eastern Shoreman.*

The Crisfield *Leader* says a white man named John Wilson, died suddenly last week on the pungy "Extra," while she was at anchor at Fairmount. A coroner's jury found that he came to his death from exposure and ill-treatment. His hands and feet were frost-bitten and his clothing was insufficient. He was shipped at Baltimore and was 30 years old.

A Valuable Premium.

The *New York Family Story Paper* will give with each number of that paper a number of Shakespeare, printed in beautiful style on tinted paper and handsomely illustrated. The first number of Shakespeare contains 16 pages, includes "The Tempest" and "Two Gentlemen of Verona," and will be followed by others until the whole work is completed The *Family Story Paper* is a large 16 page paper elegantly printed and illustrated, is filled with stories and literary reading, and has attained great popularity with the public. Persons wishing a lively, interesting and instructive literary paper cannot do better than subscribe for the *Story Paper*, and they will obtain a handsome, large edition of Shakespeare free. Published by Norman L. Munro & Co., 74 Beakman street, New York, at $3 a year; single copies 6 cents.

Business Locals.

A FRESH INVOICE, Bethlehem Buckwheat Flour and Oat Meal. Grits, the best in the market. For sale by S. M. REYNOLDS.

Star Skirt Braids 7 cents Cash, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Beef (smoked), at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

ENVELOPES of all sizes, and letter heads with business cards, furnished, very cheap at the TRANSCRIPT office.

New No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel in barrels, half barrels, quarters and kitts; New Split Labrador Herring in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS.

A choice Rio Coffee, green, 25 cents, roasted 30 cents, CASH, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Ladies in need of a nice Silk Dress, call at S. M. REYNOLDS' and look at those Guinet Black Silks at $1.00, $1 25, $1.50 and $1 75 per yard, just received direct from the importers.

DON'T FAIL to see the "ECONOMY COFFEE POT" at Eliason & Benson's, the most economical coffee pot ever manufactured.

Slocomb Mince Meat, Cranberries, Raisins, Citron, Prunes, etc., at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

A neat, comfortable HOUSE TO LET from the present until March 25th, 1877, with the privilege of next year. Is on Broad street adjoining B. F. Lippincott's. Lowest rent in town. Apply at the BOOT AND SHOE STORE, or to G. E HUKILL.

Ladies' 2-Button KID GLOVES, all colors, *warranted* Every pair that rips or burrs, exchanged for new ones. $1 per pair. S. M. Reynolds.

Boys' and Youths' Congress Gaiters, Bals., and Long Boots to fit all the little folks, at $1 25, 1 50 & 1 75, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

If you want Gros-Grain Ribbons cheap, go to W. H. MOORE & CO'S.

Men's fine calf Dress Boots double and single sole, at $4 00, 4 50 and 5 00. Also, calf Congress Gaiters at $1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2 50 3 00 and 4 00, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Clark's best Spool Cotton, 6 cents per Spool or 70 cents per dozen *Cash*, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Kid Gloves—every pair warranted—at W. H. Moore & Co's for $1.

One bale of heavy twilled Gray Flannels at 25 cents, same goods sold last season at 37½ cents. S. M. REYNOLDS.

Go to W. H. Moore & Co's for Zephyr.

Buffalo Robes, Horse Blankets, Carriage Whips, in stock and for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS.

The largest stock of Hamburg Edgings in Middletown can be found at W. H. MOORE & CO'S.

Good, heavy long leg Boots for men's wear $2 25, 2 50, 2 75 and 3 00, for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS.

Extra long leg, whole leather, double sole Men's Boots—warranted not to leak, rip or break until worn out with old age. Price, only $4 cash, at S. M. REYNOLDS

Opened this day, a new case of CALICOES, warranted fast colors, at 6 cts. per yard, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses Choice Sugar Loaf Drips and Sugar House Syrups, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Rumford's Yeast Powder the best in the market, for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS'.

An elegant Two-Button Kid Glove for 75 cents cash, at S. M. REYNOLDS.

Home made shirts, made of the Best Wamsutta Muslin and No. 2100 Linen and perfect fit, for $1.00. For sale by S M. REYNOLDS.

WORDS OF WARNING.

During the present year, as in the past, the grave will close over thousands, simply because they neglect the means which would restore them to health. Meet the fell destroyer at the threshold and dispute his invasion by that more than wonderful medicine, Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound There is no cough or cold, case of asthma, bronchitis, blood-spitting, weak lungs, croup or whooping cough which will not yield more readilp to this great BOTANIC remedy than any other medicine. If you would avoid disappointment and be speedily cured, ask your druggist for Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. Trial size, 10 cents. Regular sizes, 50 cents and one dollar. Sold by Adkisson & Co., Middletown, Del., and H. P. Baker, Odessa, Del.

Hrof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe. Extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cts. Try it. tfeb1

AYER'S American Almanac is now ready for delivery by the druggists, and we are free to say that we have read this welcome visitor with satisfaction and profit. It contains an astonishing amount of information which is useful to everybody, and shows how to treat nearly all the diseases from which people suffer. It invariably recommends the best remedies to be employed, irrespective of Ayer's Family Medecines, and furnishes, indeed, the best medical advice by which a great majority of ailments can be treated successfully. The anecdotes, witticisms and jokes are the best compliation that comes under our notice, and the book is a refreshing contribution to our enjoyments every year.—*St. Clair Observer.* tfeb1

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption, with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggist, H. Chamberlaine, Middletown, H. P. Baker, Odessa.

A TIME-HONORED SPECIFIC.—The long and successful career of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial as contrasted with the speedy collapse of nostrums devoid of efficacy which have from time to time been puffed into brief notoriety during the twenty odd years that this celebrated medecine has been sold, affords a proof that the American public *continues* to repose its confidence in deserving articles only. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial has long been recognized as the leading specific for Consumption, Brouchitis, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Diptheria and all other diseases of the breathing organs. It is, moreover, a certain, speedy, and safe botanic remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Disorders, Scrofulus Affections, Urinary Troubles, Gravel, Dropsy, Debility, Constipation, and Female Complaints. Constantly accumulating evidence of an unimpeachable character establishes the fact that it not only entirely eradicates the diseases to which it is adopted, but also that its action is remarkably prompt and thorough. The crucial test of experience has demonstrated its reliability in every particular. Sold by all druggists. Principal depot, No. 916 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Nervous Debility.

Vital weakness or depression: a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of mental over work, indescretions or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by Humphreys' Homœopathic Specific No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy, stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price $1 per single vial, or $5 per package of five vials and $2 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Humphreys' Homœopathic Medicine Co., 562 Broadway, N. Y. See large advertisement.

THE GAZETTE

1877 BALTIMORE 1877

Encouraged by the public appreciation of the effort to make a first-class independent journal, the Publisher of THE GAZETTE has perfected such arrangements as will maintain its present standing in advance of any other newspaper in Baltimore. The fearless and aggressive tone of its editorial comments will be continued, and the variety of its reading matter will be an additional attraction to the general reader. It will be independent in all things and neutral in nothing, and will unsparingly denounce the wrong and commend the good, no matter what men or party may be affected by its action. Its constantly increasing corps of special correspondents includes able representatives at all the prominent news centres in the country, who will keep its readers fully informed of all current events. Its reliable Washington correspondence, heretofore a marked feature, will be found to be of more than ordinary interest during the present year, while the news from all parts of the world, furnished by the Associated Press, will be presented daily in a succinct and attractive form. The excellence of its local, financial, commercial, maritime and miscellaneous departments will be rigidly maintained. Particular attention will be paid to Maryland news, and that of the adjoining states. THE GAZETTE is published in a beautiful and attractive form, and no effort will be spared to keep it, in every respect, in the front rank of American journalism.

THE DAILY GAZETTE, 4 pages, 28 columns, payable in advance, $6 00 a year, $3 for six months, $1 50 for three months, or 60 cents a month, postage prepaid at this office.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, in addition to the brightest and best features of the Daily issue, contains all the news of the week carefully collated. It is filled with domestic and foreign news, special correspondence, able and fearless editorial comments, and interesting literary selections. It is prepared with a special view to make it a healthful, vigorous, elevating and instructive family newspaper, and embraces every department found in a first-class weekly journal. It is one of the best and cheapest newspapers in the country.

Terms, in advance, $1 a year, postage prepaid at this office. No subscriptions received for a shorter time.

Address, THE GAZETTE, Baltimore, Maryland.
Dec 30—6t

MIDDLETOWN

Iron Foundry and Machine Shop.

PLOWS and Plow Castings, Machine Castings of all kinds on hand or made to order.

Particular attention given to Repairing Machinery. Cash for old Iron.

WM. L. BUCKE & SON, Founders and Machinists
Jan 1-tf

FIRE Insurance Agency,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

A. G. COX. Agent.

☞ Insurance placed in safe and reliable companies.

CONVEYANCING.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, WILLS and other Legal papers prepared.

A. G. COX.
November 4, 1876—3m

J. MEIER & BRO., MERCHANT TAILORS,

S. E. COR, SECOND AND ARCH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have in Stock a full line of

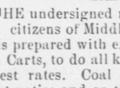
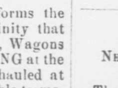
Fine Overcoatings, Suitings, Cassimeres, and Vestings

Of the newest designs for FALL and WINTER wear, which will be made to order in the latest styles and best manner. Special attention given to Dress Suits.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
oct 10-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

TWO DWELLINGS on Lake Street, on easy terms or will be rented. Apply to WM. H. REYNOLDS, 820 West St., Wilmington, Del.
dec 23—4t


THE OLD AND RELIABLE.


THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he is prepared with excellent Horses, Wagons and Carts, to do all kinds of HAULING at the lowest rates. Coal and Lumber hauled at short notice and on the most resonable terms. Orders for baggage or other parcels left at the Post Office will receive prompt attention. Good Building Sand always on hand.

jan1-77 W. W. WILSON.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

The Main Buildings OF PHILADELPHIA.

WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES

The firm started in a small corner of the old brick building at Sixth and Market, now somewhat changed by the iron fronted building, covering four lots, and known far and near as OAK HALL.

The house is exclusively devoted to clothing for men and boys, and is popular because of the large stock, low prices, and thoroughly reliable methods of business originated and still carried on there.

THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT AT *Thirteenth and Market street is a wonder to the throngs of people daily visiting it. It covers 2½ acres in the heart of the city, and on one grand floor is found between one and two million dollars in* MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES SHIRTS AND FURNISHING GOODS. TRUNKS AND VALISES. RUBBER GOODS, LADIES' COATS.

The rules of the house prevent anything but safe dealing for even the most inexperienced buyers. The large volume of business allows the smallest kind of profits, so that goods are nowhere cheaper and seldom so cheap elsewhere.

An odd feature of the business is to invite and insist on customers returning goods and taking back the money if they are not satisfied.

If going to Philadelphia to visit the Exhibition, it may be of service to those who do not know the City to have some place where information can be got about sights to see—hours the U. S. Mint, Masonic Hall, Girard College, and various Institutions are open, where to get required tickets, how to reach the places, &c.

Having for over fifteen years had the kind support of thousands and thousands of people from every section of the Country, we will be glad to repay their favors by any courtesies within our power to extend.

We have hundreds of clerks who will with cheerfulness answer questions and give service outside of any business of our own, without pay.

Our new house at Thirteenth and Market has plenty of room, and we are open early in the morning and late in the evening.

Visitors Welcome!

Thirteenth and Market and Sixth and Market are well worth visiting, and Mr. Wanamaker assures a welcome to visitors, whether they care to buy or not.

Sincerely desiring to serve the people in every way,

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Furniture! Furniture!

—AT THE—

ENTERPRISE MANUFACTORY,

220 & 222 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, DEL.,

Will be found the largest and best assortment in the State of Delaware, all of their own manufacture, and the latest styles and finish, comprising almost every article needed for furnishing a house complete: PARLOR SUITS IN VARIETY OF STYLES AND PRICES, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, SITTING-ROOM, AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, BOOK CASES AND SECRETARIES, SIDE BOARDS, WARDROBES, TABLES, PARLOR CABINETS, MUSIC CABINETS, GREAT VARIETY OF BRACKETS, CHAMBER FURNITURE OF SOLID WALNUT, FULL SUITS COMPLETE WITH Chairs, $40 and upwards. Our stock is composed of Goods to suit almost everyone, which we are selling at very reduced prices. We respectfully invite you to call and examine before purchasing.

WM. FERRIS & CO.,
nov 3—3m 220 & 222 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, DEL.

ADKISSON & CO.,

Having purchased of C. ANDERSON

BARR'S (well-known) DRUG STORE

Respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage so long enjoyed by this old Stand. They will keep on hand a full Stock of

PURE FRESH DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

ALSO

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS; HORSE POWDERS, LINIMENTS, &c.; PURE LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES; LAMPS, AND LAMP GOODS;

And Everything generally kept in a First-class Drug Store.

DR. ADKISSON will give his constant attention to the business, and will also prescribe for any one requiring advice.

The Store will be open SUNDAYS from 9 to 10½ o'clock, A. M., and from 2 to 4, and 6 to 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Register's Orders.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
New Castle County, November 20, 1876.

Upon the application of THOMAS H. GOULD, administrator of SAMUEL JONES, late of St. Georges Hundred in said County, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate to present the same, or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of {L.S.} the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written

S. C. BIGGS, Register.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested, to the Administrator on or before Nov. 20th, 1877, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

THOS. H. GOULD, Admr.
Address—Middletown, Del. nov25

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
New Castle County, November 22, 1876.

Upon the application of SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Executor of JOHN TOWNSEND, late of Appoquinimink Hundred, in said County, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Executor aforesaid give notice of the granting of Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places in the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate to present the same or abide an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of {L S.} the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

S. C. BIGGS, Register.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested, to the Executor on or before Nov. 22d, 1877, or abide an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Executor.
Address—Townsend, Del. nov25

Citizens' National Bank,

MIDDLETOWN, Del., Jan. 2d, 1877.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., clear of taxes.

J. R. HALL, Cashier.
Jan. 6—tf

Dividend Notice.

NEW CASTLE CO NAT'L BANK OF ODESSA, January 3d, 1877.

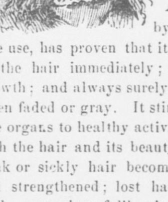
The Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PMR CENT, for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th inst.

J. L. GIBSON, Cashier.
jan. 6—tf

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.



Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.

AYER'S Hair Vigor by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often renews the growth; and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and stablished; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hairs resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the VIGOR is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., **Practical and Analytical Chemists.**

Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

RICE & CO.

Agents for the

OLD BANK.

Oysters! Oysters!

Have taken the place of Ice Cream at this popular establishment. We are now ready to accommodate both

LADIES and GENTLEMEN

WITH THE

FINEST OYSTERS

That can be obtained.

We have made arrangements with E. Conger & Co., of Franklin, Va., to have our Oysters taken from Chincoteague Bay, which are acknowledged to be the best in the market.

We are ready to supply families or parties on short notice.

CONFECTIONERY, CAKE,

—AND—

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

is full, as usual. Children's TOYS constantly on hand.

We will still furnish parties with Ice Cream and Cakes. As usual, our

Christmas Department

will be full.

COME. COME! COME!! COME!!!

SALE BILLS

Neatly Printed at this Office.

Our New York Fashion Letter.

BY MRS. GRUNDY.

WINTER HATS.

Of course the Christmas Holiday fashions are supposed to be the highest touch of art, and no one disputes the fact that they always are an improvement on the first crude Fall styles — But this year there is less difference to be seen than is usually the case. Economy is the favorite topic among feminine New Yorkers, but it is difficult to see in what they have carried out their good ideas. Perhaps millinery shows it somewhat—bonnets being plainer than the first fall openings indicated. The "show hats" were then piled up with several stories of loops, flowers and feathers, while now we see a great number of simpler and to us more artistic bonnets, depending on their rich material and stylish makeup rather than on quantity of trimming. Plain bands of silk velvet, with a few loops and a steel pin or buckle can be arranged on a pretty felt in such a way as to make a charming effect. Of course, feathers improve, but they are not absolutely necessary as our milliners would fain make us believe. The "Cavalier" and "Stanley" are the favorite shapes in hats. The former has a wide brim and high crown, making a long plume almost indispensible, the latter has the brim very drooping; almost fitting the forehead. Then there are intermediate shapes of various styles, the English walking hat, always a standard, and others more fantastic. Some of these are turned up at the side and worn far back on the head, some even turned up at the side of the back while a broad brim reaches out in front. But this brigandish fashion is almost entirely monopolized by our gay young friends of the white vails, black court plaster and choked up necks. Gray felt is the favorite material. Bonnets have not changed very much except to be a little closer fitting in the back and higher in front.

COLORS AGAIN.

In dress the most convenient as well as the most stylish suit for general street wear is of brown camel's hair cashmere serge or basket clothes. This is usually made up in a very long and full overskirt and stylish jacket, both trimmed with tassel fringe and worn over brown or black silk skirt. Obscure stripes are still worn but plain and damassie goods are better. There is a greater inclination toward colors, both in house and street costumes. The good taste of American ladies always prompts them to make black the standard dress for street wear, and even now four-fifths of the shoppers are so attired. But for calling, visiting and carriage wear the dark shades of green, plum, blue and maroon are much worn In party dresses gay contrasts are produced, even blue silk and green are piped with cardinal, and blue and green put together.

TRIMMINGS.

To return to woolen goods, the dark gray and black mixed wool material made up with black silk, is very stylish. Polonaises of this material are pretty, draped low in the back, trimmed simply with cords and bows of black silk, and worn over one of those made-over black silk skirts that form so important a part of almost every lady's wardrobe. Overskirts are longer than ever, if possible, the length before looping often exceeding that of the underskirt. As a result the underskirts are not trimmed very much, one ruffle alone generally being used. Sometimes the skirt is perfectly plain if of rich material The fringe of the overskirt shows very handsomely over this skirt And this fringe seems to be almost indispensible Pretty woolen tassel fringe can be bought for from thirty to seventy-five cents a yard. Ball fringe is somewhat used, but it has a netted heading. Black fringe silk comes in a hundred styles, very deep netted heading being most expensive and most elegant. The handsomest has a heading of half a yard, each square of netting ornamented with a small ball. About a yard of this trims the whole front of a dress, being headed of course by a wide fold of velvet or silk.

OLD AND NEW.

The "Princess" seems to be about the most novel thing in the cut of dresses. It often has a sort of riding habit look, and is trimmed up the front with *passementerie* Some ladies of majestic figure affect a military style in this dress, small high breast pockets, and real military braid trimmings — These braids are to be used very much, gold, silver and steel and cut out patterns imitating embroidery. Platings and flutings seem to be imperishable.— The plain cuirass is still the waist for all dresses except the polonaise and princess. It is sometimes pointed now and made longer than formerly, but not in house dresses. Pretty silk bows are occasionally put on the front in place of buttons, or otherwise disposed on the waist. For instance two bows at each side of the skirt of the cuirass, the upper one a little larger than the lower. Bows are "fat," very snugly made, and are prettier of doubled silk than of ribbon.

The Dolman is the rage in outside garments. On cold days we see the long fur trimmed or lined pelisses of last year with hats trimmed in fur to match. Dark furs are most fashionable, except for lining All garments are long of whatever shape.

They say that in Paris soft foulard is universally used for underwear, being pronounced more sanitary than flannel —also more costly. They are wearing those hideous long nets in Paris with bows at the top. Garlands of flowers are to be very much worn on party dresses.

Bustles, if worn at all, are so entirely flat at the top, as not to be observed

The cuirass is often fastened at the back, this style being considered more becoming to the figure Ecru is a thing of the past. Silver filagree jewelry, such as was sold in large quantities from the Italian department of the Centennial is much worn and very tasteful.

HOW BANK TAXES WEIGH UPON INDUSTRY.

Banks, inordinately taxed, recroup from their customers the sums to which this unskillful taxation subjects them. Their customers, in turn, draw from the community with which they deal, prices for their merchandise enhanced by the discounts they pay at bank. So the tax presently falls on the consumer, and inasmuch as, excluding idlers and non-productives, the actual laborer is the only consumer who pays, this tax falls entirely upon the laborer at last. If it were paid by him in the first instance, it would be easier But each intermediate party silently adds to it enough to cover risk and profit in dealing with it So that it is eventually paid by the producing class with two or three unnecessary additions to it

But this is not the worst of it These taxes affect the rates paid for the use of money in all business enterprises. The taxes upon banks, in New York city for instance, amount to two per cent. of the capital for federal taxes, and three and one-tenth per cent. for local taxes— that is to say, over five per centum in the whole. Add the inevitable expenses of banking, bookkeeping, rent, &c., and it follows that the total disbursements, including taxes—before a dollar is earned for the stockholder—swell to a rate greater than what should be the steady interest on money employed in agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

I was shown in an article which we printed not long since, in respect to a bank in New York city with five million dollars capital and one million surplus, that these have need to be loaned at about six per cent. per annum to get revenue enough barely to pay expenses and taxes. That is to say, upon the employment of its money at current rates of interest, the bank makes nothing. The entire revenues from that quarter are absorbed in expenses, with nothing left to be divided among the stockholders

It is plain that the interest paid for money used in productive industries enhances to that extent the cost of production, and the commodities created under that condition go into the markets of the world weighted with that burden.

In the present dull times in England money is lending on commercial bills at less than two per cent. per annum.— Affairs are dull enough in the United States, as everybody knows, yet our manufacturers are paying certainly not less than six per cent. per annum for whatever money is borrowed for use in their business. If they are not paying so much interest in the aggregate as formerly, it is because they are doing much less business. But it only concerns our argument to show that in respect to what business they are doing, they are even now paying rates of interest twice as high as those paid by English manufacturers.

Mr Sprague used to say that for the money invested in a spindle the American spinner paid $1 00 annual interest, while the English spinner paid only 90 cents The difference seems not much, but it weighted the American product to that extent.

Until recently, our cotton goods found no sale abroad—none to any mentionable extent. English goods filled all the markets—poorer goods than ours and less stylish. In plain cottons, bleached and unbleached, our fabrics had the evener thread and were of honester make. In prints, American designs and colors were fairer and better. Yet England had the markets.

At the high rates they had to pay for capital or current credits to do business with, our manufacturers never dared to borrow money to make goods with which to contest foreign markets. They paid six per cent., seven per cent., nine per cent. per annum; then one per cent., and sometimes as high as one and-a-half per cent., per month, for credits with which to manufacture for the home trade That was fenced off for them against foreign competition by a protective tariff. Secure in that market, they charged the consumer profit enough to reimburse what they had paid as interest.

It is only since the panic of 1873 that our manufacturers of cottons have ventured into foreign markets. Success has been such as justified the strongest manufacturers, perhaps those employing their own money mainly, to continue the trade.

The markets which they sought and were thus successful in, have always been open to them, but they could enter them to no purpose with the cost of their goods enhanced by such disbursements as of interest at the rates they have had to pay on the money used in their manufacture. Taxed as the banks are, it is plain that they have to get a high rate of interest even to pay the taxes and expenses Then they have to get about as much more to learn what stockholders have been led to regard as a fair return on capital. But both these charges, taxes and expenses and dividends, fall on such manufacturers as borrow money in their business Nearly all of them borrow. If there be those who employ their own capital exclusively, they expect a return for it like that which those get who lend to their borrowing competitors.

What portion of the money used in manufacturing is borrowed at bank and elsewhere, it is not easy to conjecture. But very much the larger part of it no doubt is borrowed. The annual value of manufactured products in the United States as shown by the census of 1870 exceeded $4 200,000,000. Assume that one-half of this amount be borrowed for the usual period elapsing between purchase of raw materials and consumption of the finished product, with interest at rates prevailing at the census date, the annual disbursement for interest would be $84.000,000.

Thus our industries have been and still are loaded by prevailing methods of finance. These it is but reasonable to ask our legislators to investigate, and to mend them, if they be found faulty and remediable.

A Black Year.

The old year went out bathed in blood Never were so many horrible disasters as were crowded into the closing months of the year seventy-six — And during the last month it seemed to gather as much horror as possible into a small compass, like a grim old tyrant who delights in sending the young and happy to the fate that is coming swiftly to him. The whole year has been dark with death. It dawned upon the shipwreck of the Deutschland. The first day of January, '76, broke upon a stormy North sea, whose icy surges were beating over the lost ship, and numb fingers relaxing their grasp, and giving up at last to the fury of the waves. And all through the year the number of disasters at sea has been heavy Pleasure yachting has not escaped the general ill fortune, and the yacht Mohawk hurried a gay party of young people into a swift and dreadful death. The year closed upon the wreck of the Circassian, in which a crew of thirty-two brave men all perished, except three or four. The year ended as it began—in winter shipwreck. War, not less than shipwreck, has been attended with unaccustomed horrors. In the East the Bashi-Bazouks, turned loose to glut their bloodthirsty natures in christian blood, massacred twelve thousand men, women and children in cold blood. The great cry of women, outraged and butchered, and old men and babies slaughtered, and a land laid waste and desolate, thrilled Europe to its centre In our own country brave Custer rode, with three hundred men, into the jaws of massacre, and the bodies of the slain were desecrated with mutilations not to be spoken of. Pestilence has sent a fearful visitation into the southern country. In Savannah and Brunswick the yellow fever and black vomit raged most fearfully. In Brunswick four-fifths of the people were smitten with it, and the city was hung in black. Famine has spared us. But in the East there is now a scarcity so severe that the famine of three years ago seems threatened with eclipse The Hindus were starved by the hundred thousand On the last night of October the sea rose like a wall of water, twenty feet high, and swept across the low land at the mouth of the Ganges, and in a few minutes over three hundred thousand lives were blotted out of existence. The magnitude of this calamity is almost unparalleled in history. Fire has quenched its fierce thirst in blood as never before A year or two ago it attacked our cities; and Chicago, Boston and Baltimore were successively destroyed by the acre or by the square mile. This year it has attacked human life rather than houses. Early in the year it seized on the Catholic charitable home in Brooklyn, and in a little while eighteen human bodies were writhing in the flames. This was only the prelude to the terrible disaster of the theatre in the same city This is fresh in the minds of all. One calamity befell a theatre; the other a place of christian charity and devotion. The fire spared neither the one nor the other. Last of all comes the crashing of a train through a bridge down seventy feet into a frozen river, and a fire that consumed the wreck and over one hundred lives within. This was on the last day but one of the year Truly this has been a twelvemonth of strange and appalling disasters. May the new one bring us better fortune.—*Baltimore Gazette*.

No friends have a perfect suitableness to each other, and roughness and inequalities that are nearest us are most troublesome. That wonderful variety and contrariety of apprehension, interest, temperaments, occasions, and temptations are such, that, while we are scandalized at the discord and confusions of the world we must recall ourselves, and admire that all ruling Providence which keepeth up so much order and concord as there is.

Many people using a lead pencil in writing have a habit of putting the point in their mouths after writing a few words, under the impression, perhaps, that it makes the chirography look plainer and blacker. It is well to suggest to such persons that every time they touch the pencil to their tongues they seriously endanger their health.— Cases have occurred where the system has been so badly poisoned that paralysis and death have resulted from this practice.

An evergreen—A man who does not learn by experience.

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ST. ANNE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—Rev. Wm. C. Butler, Rector. On Sundays—Morning Prayer, 10.30 a. m.: Evening Prayer, 7:00 p. m. Sunday School, 9 a. m. Evening Prayer on Fridays at 5 o'clock.

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UNION LODGE No. 5, A. F. A. M. Meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month at 8 o'clock, p. m. Masonic Hall.

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I. O. O. F.

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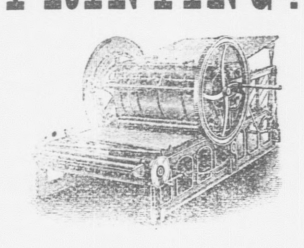

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Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money averting sickness and suffering. Each single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

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1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
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11.	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods,	25
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14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipeias, Eruptions,	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains,	25
16.	FEVER AND AGUE, Chill Fever, Agues,	50
17.	PILES, blind or bleeding,	50
18.	OPHTHALMY, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza,	50
20.	WHOOPING-COUGH, violent coughs,	50
21.	ASTHMA, oppressed breathing,	50
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25.	DROPSY and scanty Secretions,	50
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27.	KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel,	50
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FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of directions, $10 00

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Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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mh25- y

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A HANDSOME BRICK RESIDENCE located on the corner of Main and Scott Sts., Middletown, Delaware, only one square from the Delaware R. R. depot, containing sixteen rooms, besides bathroom, with tank, and cellar. The house is fitted up with all the modern improvements and conveniences for housekeeping.

There is also a large brick stable, carriage and ice-house on the premises—all under the same roof—in the attic of which is another large tank.

This is one of the finest properties in the town and is very desirable as a residence. An office attached to the house, together with its convenient location, makes it particularly suitable for a broker, lawyer, physician or other professional man.

It will be offered for sale until January 1st, 1877, when, if not sold, it will be for rent.

Possession given at once.

For further information apply to JOHN A. REYNOLDS, or on the premises to J. B. FENIMORE.

dec 2—tf

THE OLD AND RELIABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he is prepared with excellent Horses, Wagons and Carts, to do all kinds of HAULING at the lowest rates. Coal and Lumber hauled at short notice and on the most resonable terms. Orders for baggage or other parcels left at the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

Good Building Sand always on hand.

t jan1-77 W. W. WLSON.

Time Tables.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

Del. Division.—Time Table.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, NOV. 27th, 1876, (Sundays excepted,) Trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD. Passenger. A. M.	P. M.	Mixed. A. M.		NORTHWARD. Passenger. A. M.	P. M.	Mixed P. M.
7 00	3 00		Baltimore	10 35	7 50	
8 10	5 15		Philadelphia	10 05	5 40	8 50
9 35	6 30	5 00	Wilmington	8 50	4 20	6 32
9 43			Del. Junction	8 42		
9 55	6 48	5 25	New Castle	8 32	4 01	
9 57	6 50		State Road	3 24	3 52	
10 05	6 59		Bear	8 21	3 49	
10 08	7 02		Rodney	8 13	3 39	
10 16	7 10	5 54	Kirkwood	8 11	3 37	5 37
10 25	7 20	6 07	Mt. Pleasant	8 02	3 26	5 22
10 42	7 38	6 25	Middletown	7 54	3 16	5 09
10 51	7 48	6 38	Townsend	7 37	2 59	4 44
10 56	7 53	6 45	Blackbird	7 31	2 50	4 32
11 04	8 00	6 58	Green Spring	7 24	2 42	4 20
11 11	8 06	7 20	Clayton	7 20	2 37	4 12
11 26	8 26		Symrna	7 00	2 15	
11 16	8 12	7 28	Brenford	7 13	2 25	3 57
11 22	8 19	7 38	Moorton	7 06	2 18	3 45
11 33	8 31	7 57	Dover	6 55	2 07	3 27
11 40	8 37	8 07	Wyoming	6 48	1 58	3 11
11 48	8 45		Woodside	6 41	1 49	2 56
11 53	8 49		Canterbury	6 37	1 44	2 46
11 58	8 54	8 34	Felton	6 33	1 39	2 39
12 12	9 07	9 00	Harrington	6 20	1 28	2 19
12 19		9 12	Farmington		1 16	1 57
12 29		9 26	Greenwood		1 06	1 43
12 39		9 42	Bridgeville		12 55	1 2[illegible]
1 02		10 09	Seaford		12 36	1 0[illegible]
1 14		10 29	Laurel		12 21	12 35
1 25		10 46	Delmar		12 19	12 15

The Mixed trains will be run subject to delays incident to freight business. Trains will stop only at stations where time is given.

Mixed Train north will stop at New Castle only to leave Passengers from Stations south.

New Castle Trains—Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7 35, 11 40 a. m 6 20 p m. Leave Wilmington 6 20 a m, and 1 30 p. m, for New Castle.

Smyrna Branch Trains—Additional to those above leave Smyrna for Clayton 10 45 a m 3 50 and 7 45 p m. Leave Clayton for Smyrna 725 a m., 2 40, 4 15 and 8 10 p m, to make connection with trains (North and South) from Clayton.

CONNECTIONS:

At Townsend, with Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road. At Clayton, with Maryland and Delaware Rail Road. At Harrington, with Junction and Breakwater Rail Road. At Seaford, with Dorchester and Delaware Rail Road. At Delmar, with Eastern Shore Rail Road, and Wicomico and Pocomoke Rail Road.

dec. 2–tf H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

Professional.

MARTIN B. BURRIS,

LAND SURVEYOR,

jun17-1y MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS,

Notary Public,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

WM. M. SLAY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

Collections of claims, and other Legal business, promptly attended to in Kent and adjoining counties. nov 4-3m

Persons from a distance, to avoid disappointment should make engagements previous to the day they come.

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DENTIST,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,

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CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. neatly and promptly repared.

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DeVINNY'S SPECTACLES

Dec. 12—tf.

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Houses and Lands rented, and rents collected; Loans negotiated; Titles examined; Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, and other Legal papers carefully drawn, and supervised by counsel permanently retained. Correspondence solicited.

Reference furnished.

REYNOLDS & CO., No. 832 MARKET STREET, Wilmington, Del.

Jan 11—1y

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A. G. COX. Agent.

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A. G. COX.

November 4, 1876—3m

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Of the newest designs for FALL and WINTER wear, which will be made to order in the latest styles and best manner. Special attention given to Dress Suits.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

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dec 23—4t

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